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EDITORIAL POLICY

The Society will publish in *Plateau* papers resulting from original research on subjects relating to the plateau of northern Arizona. Manuscripts must be typewritten, double-spaced, and should not exceed 3000 words. Illustrations must be in shape for publication. Each contributor will receive 10 free copies of the issue in which the article appears; additional copies supplied at cost if ordered at the time the galley proof is submitted.

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Contents

MARY-RUSSELL FERRELL COLTON, 1889-1971	39
CRATER 160 RENAMED FOR DR. HAROLD S. COLTON	41
A Brief Economic History of the Camp and Middle Verde Reservations <i>Clyde P. Morris</i>	43
Large Nivation Hollows in the Chuska Mountains, Northeast Arizona <i>John W. Blagbrough</i>	52
Father Porras at Awatovi and the Flying Nun <i>Alfred F. Whiting</i>	60
Prehistoric Settlement in the Grand Canyon National Monument <i>Richard A. Thompson</i>	67
The MNA Ceramic Repository: Its History and Status in 1970 <i>Kathleen E. Gratz</i>	72
Rodents of the Hopi region, in relation to Hopi farming <i>Maitland Bradfield</i>	75
Is Preston Mesa a Laccolith? <i>William J. Breed</i>	78
Northern Arizona Society of Science & Art, Inc. Tax Exempt Certificate Statement of Ownership of <i>Plateau</i> Recent Publications	81 82 83

type description categories (including temporary and variety names) acquired from notes, abstracts, manuscripts, and correspondence dating from 1927. Many of these sources cannot be found elsewhere, a fact which underlines the Repository's historical worth.

Also held under the aegis of the Ceramic Repository is a large collection of whole and restored ceramic vessels representing decorated and plain wares, featuring primarily the Kayenta, Puerco, and Sinagua areas of northern and eastern Arizona. Many of these vessels are in repository status for the National Park Service and for various Southwestern Indian Tribes.

An important province of the Repository is the loaning of pottery type specimens from a special collection of pottery designated for institutional loan. Each sherd placed on loan is carefully selected to be a specimen representative of its respective type. Selected type specimens for comparison, identification, physical analysis, display, or research purposes may be requested only by institutions through a short-term or permanent loan arrangement. In addition, the Repository continually solicits identified potsherds from other institutions and individuals.

To further benefit students of ceramic studies, the Ceramic Repository has broadened its scope to include identified clays taken from areas in the Southwest, of which there are now 106 bottled samples. The Repository fires portions of each of these samples, catalogues the resultant "slugs," and stores them in the laboratory. Here they too are available for research and comparison. The clay experiments are especially important to the field-worker, as they provide information concerning the potential firing properties of clays in his area.

The Ceramic Repository, as a functioning institution of the Museum's Anthropology department, is open to all qualified scientists and to persons interested in the many and varied aspects of Southwestern pottery.

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Rodents of the Hopi region, in relation to Hopi farming

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Abstract. Ten rodents occurring in the vicinity of Hopi fields and villages are described, and their Hopi names given.

THE HOPI recognize ten rodents as occurring in the immediate vicinity of their fields and villages, and on the rocks and mesa top adjoining them. Specimens of all ten were obtained by A. K. Fisher (1896:174) on his 17-day visit to Keams Canyon, July 17 to August 3, 1894. The majority of these small mammals are, in greater or lesser degree, symbiotic with the Hopi on the crops grown by the latter. The ten rodents, with their Hopi names, are:

Thomomys bottae, Pocket Gopher.....*mi'yi*
Body length 5", slender "rat" tail 1½": dark brown-gray head and back, brownish streaking on the flanks.

Mit'yi lives in holes in the sand, down near the fields on the main valley floor. This animal is one of the worst enemies of the Hopi farmer; he digs under the growing corn plant and pulls it down by the roots, and when the corn is ripe, he climbs up the stalk and eats the kernels, leaving the empty cob. He eats *anything*, including beans.

Onychomys leucogaster, Northern Grasshopper Mouse.....*ho'o'la*
Body length 4½", "rat" tail 1½": fine grayish head, back and flanks, with whitish underparts.

Ho'o'la, also, lives down in the valley, in and around the fields. He digs up the young plants, especially of corn and watermelon, just as they are about to grow; but beans he leaves alone.

Dipodomys ordii, Kangaroo Rat.....*pe'hu*
Body length 4¾", long tail with terminal whisp, 5": brown-yellow head and back, pure white underparts.

Pe'hu, also, lives down near the fields on the main valley floor, in holes in the ground. He eats the seeds when they are planted; like *ho'o'la*, he may dig up the young plants, and he eats the ripe corn, like *mi'yi*; but beans he leaves alone.

Cynomys gunnisoni, Prairie Dog.....*tu'kya*

Body length 10", tail 2": yellow-brown in color, like sand.

This large rodent lives in "towns," often sited near the fields but only on the flats to the south and west of the Hopi villages, where there is no danger of flooding. He eats seeds, especially watermelon seeds, as well as ripe corn and watermelons.

Citellus variegatus, Rock Squirrel.....*laka'na*

Body length 11", with bushy tail 9": mottled grayish head, back and flanks.

This large rodent lives in the rocks on the mesa slopes. But he often goes down to the peach orchards, climbs the trees and takes the fruit; he may, also, go down to fields at the mesa foot and steal the ripe corn.

Citellus leucurus, Cinnamon Ground Squirrel.....*yungyai'ya*

Body length 6", with bushy tail 3": grayish head, back and flanks, flecked with yellow; identified by the white stripes running along the flank.

This ubiquitous rodent usually lives in the rocks on the mesa slopes and on the mesa top. But he sometimes goes down to the fields, where he steals corn and makes holes in the watermelons, leaving the beans alone. He is also common around the villages, where he gets into hen runs, stored corn, etc.

Eutamias dorsalis, Cliff Chipmunk.....*ku'na*

Body length 5", with bushy tail 2": head and back grayish with chestnut striping, yellowish flanks, and light gray underparts. Sharp, pointed ears.

Ku'na lives in the rocks and on the mesa top, hibernates in the winter. He usually lives on grass seeds (e.g. *le'nu*), piñon nuts, etc., rarely comes into the village after corn, and never goes down to the fields.

Neotoma lepida, Woodrat or Packrat.....*ka'la*

Body length 7", tail 4½" to 5": about the size of the common house rat, but distinguished from it by the soft gray fur covering the body, large ears, and hairy tail.

Ka'la usually lives in the rocks and on the mesa top, where he feeds on juniper berries, piñon nuts and other seeds. Sometimes, however, he goes down to the fields and eats through the top part

of the plants; and sometimes he gets into store chambers in the village and steals seeds, stored corn, dried peaches.

Peromyscus spp., White-footed Mice.....*po'sa*

Body length 3" to 3½", tail 2": gray head, back and flanks, white underparts.

Hopi distinguish between a *po'sa*, field mouse, that lives down in the fields and steal corn; and a *po'sa*, a different one, that lives in and around the village, gets into store chambers, and eats corn and seeds.

Perognathus apache, Pocket Mouse.....*homi'chi*

Body length 2½", tail 3": brownish-yellow head and back, white underparts.

This diminutive mouse lives in the fields, and steals corn.

There is no doubt that these rodents have exercised a powerful if indirect influence on the *form* of pueblo building in the Southwest, since their presence there in such numbers early necessitated the construction of stone-built chambers with efficient doors, within which the harvested crops might be stored secure from their ravages.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The Hopi names for the ten rodents (which tally with those obtained by Fisher on First Mesa seventy-five years ago), together with the notes on their ecology, were furnished by Harry Masai'yantiwa, of Old Oraibi, in the course of my third visit to the village in the fall of 1969. I am indebted to Steven Carothers, Zoologist at the Research Center, Museum of Northern Arizona, Flagstaff, for providing me with dried specimens of the mammals referred to, for identification in the field.

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